

TWO PERSONS KILLED

Had Several Injured in a Railroad Wreck on the Pennsylvania Railroad near New York. The injured nearly all fatal. The wreck was caused by a broken axle on an east-bound freight train, which threw several cars in front of a west-bound mail train. There is a high embankment at this point, and the locomotive and several passenger cars were thrown into the canal. They caught fire, and, it is said, a large amount of mail matter was destroyed.

Daniel Wolfkill and J. W. Haines, of Altoona, the engineer and fireman of the mail train, went over with the locomotive and were killed.

The Harrisburg fire department was called for assistance, and Chief Holstein went to the scene of the wreck with two companies, which succeeded in extinguishing the flames. Several small houses in the vicinity also ignited from the fire. The city hospital staff were taken to the wreck on a special car. Wolfkill and Haines were killed, and the bodies could not be rescued. Most of the injured are postal clerks, several of whom are at the hospital in this city. Those reported hurt are:

O. A. Chamberlain, of this city; left arm broken and fractured wrist.

E. S. Colville, of Pittsburgh; wound above ear and right arm sprained.

E. I. Brand, of this city; contusion of head, sprained wrist and injury to arm.

A. E. Woodruff, of Lewiston; sprain of leg and back.

S. Groff, of Mountjoy; contusion of hand.

A. T. Bowan, of Trenton, N. J.; slight injury to shoulder and leg.

Joseph Donald, freight brakeman, of Millville, Pa.; sprained ankle.

George Graham, contusion of the left shoulder.

J. C. Campbell, of Gallitzin; fracture of scap, sprained ankle.

FRIGHTFUL AND FATAL

Accident on the New York, New Haven & Hartford.

HYDE PARK, Mass., Oct. 25.—A tail-end collision, by which two persons were fatally hurt, three or four seriously injured and some twenty others more or less bruised, occurred here last night. The New York, New Haven & Hartford passenger train which leaves Sharon for Boston at 5:15 was a trifle late, and was striking the Hyde Park station taking on and discharging passengers, being directly on the time of the passenger train which left Providence for Boston at 4:15. The latter train came steaming down the line and crashed into the stationary train.

The engine of the Providence train was forced through nearly half the length of the rear car, which was filled with passengers, and practically injured all the occupants of that car.

After the accident all the physicians in town were summoned as quickly as it was possible to reach them, and the depot was temporarily converted into a hospital and everything was done to relieve the sufferings of the injured.

Two persons, one a brakeman on the Sharon train, the other a woman, were found to be badly and probably fatally hurt. Their names are at present unknown.

The passengers were mostly men, and their injuries for the most part were in the nature of contusions or bruises, caused by being thrown to the floor or against the seats by the force of the collision.

It is believed that the recent change in running trains on the right hand track instead of the left caused the accident.

Ten Persons Hurt in a Burlington Wreck at Waldron, Mo.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 25.—The Denver-St. Louis fast express on the Burlington was wrecked at Waldron, Mo., at 7:30 o'clock last evening, and ten persons were hurt, two of them seriously. The train was late, and was running fully sixty miles per hour, and when it reached Waldron, in passing a switch, the rails spread, and the mail, baggage, one chair car and the smoker were wrecked. That no one was killed outright is little short of a miracle.

One Person Killed and Four Injured in a Collision.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 25.—The Rock Island train from the north collided with a switch engine in the yards at Valley Junction, five miles from here, early last evening, and one life was lost. The train was a few minutes ahead of time as it entered the yards. Mrs. Mary Hillhouse, aged 70, of Burlington, was thrown against the front of the car and her head crushed, killing her instantly. Four other persons were seriously injured.

Crushed to Death by the Upsetting of an Engine.

MIFFLINTOWN, Pa., Oct. 25.—The upsetting of an engine on the Tuscarora Valley railroad at Back Waterford yesterday resulted in the death of Machinist Jerome Noble, of the road, who was crushed, and the serious scalding of William Pannebaker, an engineer. The latter's life is despaired of.

PROMINENT YOUNG MEN

At Bloomington, Ind., Comprised a Gang of Shoplifters.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Oct. 25.—A gang of smooth shoplifters has been unearthed by the police. Six of the members are young men of prominent families. Two have been arrested and a large amount of valuable property recovered. The exposed created great excitement. Baxter Demaree, a prominent young society man, escaped. Orville McDowell, another young society man, was arrested and confessed, naming his accomplices.

OFFICIALS INDICTED.

A Number of Calhoun County (Ill.) Officials Indicted for Gambling.

CARROLLTON, Ill., Oct. 25.—The grand jury of Calhoun county returned indictments for gambling against George C. Aderson, sheriff; Frank I. Bissell, clerk; Charles E. Blinn, county clerk; Carl Doty, postmaster; Thomas Bare, editor of the Leader, and scores of other prominent citizens of Carrollton and neighboring towns. The charges against most of the defendants are "abetting craps," while others are indicted for playing poker.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

Latest News from Hawaii and Samoa. Received from Steamer Mariposa—Vanishing Smallpox—The Cases of the Isolated in Honolulu—The Island of Naniwa Ex-peted.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25.—(Correspondence of the United Press from Steamer Mariposa):

HONOLULU, Oct. 17.—Nearly every restriction caused by the cholera epidemic has been removed by the board of health. A few slight precautions are still continued for a few days longer. The council has appropriated \$25,000 more for expenses of the pestilence, making \$50,000 in all. This, with the cost of the insurrection, makes nearly \$300,000 extra expense this year, and somewhat cramps the public finances.

Henry Smith, clerk of the supreme court, has been commissioned from Victoria, B. C., to take testimony in the famous suit of Cranston and Miller, two men deported last February from Honolulu to Victoria. The suit is against the steamship Warrimoo, but the Hawaiian government is the responsible defendant. They claim \$60,000 damages each.

The case of V. V. Ashford is assuming an interesting phase. Ashford was convicted last February of misprision of treason, but was soon after pardoned on condition of exile, being in ill-health. The British government, on reviewing the evidence at his trial, expressed the opinion that he was convicted on insufficient testimony, the chief witness against him being an accomplice, Sam Nowlen, the military leader of the insurgents and corroborative testimony being slender.

A new feature in his case has now arisen by the government having secured the fullest testimony as to Ashford's complete freedom from person in the closest intimacy with him. As Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner Hawes has only just been informed of this, particulars cannot now be obtained.

The United States cruiser Olympia lies in the outer roadstead. The United States gunboat Bennington lies near the Olympia. All are well on both ships.

Trouble Expected on the Island of Naniwa.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25.—(Correspondence of the United Press, from Steamer Mariposa):

APIA, Oct. 9.—There is likely to be some trouble with a high chief of the island of Naniwa. A half-caste German subject named Laban inherited from his father, lately deceased, the whole of this small island, on which the latter had effected numerous improvements, and was the thirty-year-old years of occupancy, but had not secured a good title. The supreme court, on investigation, awarded the land to Laban on payment of a certain sum to the natives.

The court title has been issued to Laban, Jr., but the high chief claiming the island defies the court and threatens the life of Laban if he should venture to return to Naniwa. It remains to be seen whether or not the German man-of-war Falke will assist Laban to take possession.

There is a scarcity of coin here at the present time.

EX-SENATOR VAN WYCK

Dies from the Effects of a Stroke of Paralysis.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Ex-United States Senator Charles H. Van Wyck, who, Monday afternoon last, suffered a severe stroke of paralysis at his quarters in the Portland hotel of this city, died about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The attack in Monday last was altogether without provocation and happened while the ex-senator apparently was feeling in unusually good health. Medical assistance was immediately available, there being a physician at the hotel at the time, and he, with little delay, diagnosed the case as paralysis, and advised the summoning of Dr. W. W. Johnston.

Dr. Johnston found, after examination, that the patient's entire left side was paralyzed, and there was no ground for giving hope of his recovery. Mrs. Van Wyck and their daughter, assisted by a nurse, were constantly in attendance upon him.

There will be no services here over the body of the late ex-Senator Van Wyck. The remains were taken to Milford, Pa., last night at 10 o'clock for interment, where three of his children are buried.

ANTI-TOXINE DENOUNCED.

Another Important Matter Upon Which the Doctors Disagree.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Dr. William H. Cook, of this city, who has spent forty years in the pursuit and practice of his profession, has prepared for distribution among the physicians of the city a pamphlet in which he denounces the use of the anti-toxin remedy for diphtheria as insanity and scores the commissioner of health of Chicago for permitting the department physicians to use the serum. He says that horse serum produces blood poisoning and that doctors are for injecting it into the blood. The doctor declares that some persons are so susceptible to the fad that it kills them, and says the "fad" will disappear in a year.

THE SEAT OF THE PAPACY.

Removal of Its Proposed Removal to Avignon, France, Revived.

ROME, Oct. 25.—Rumors of the contemplated transfer of the seat of the papacy to Avignon, France, have been revived, but are not credited here. Politicians will recall the story of a plan formulated by the cardinals in 1875 to hold the conclave to elect a new pope outside of Italy, whereupon Signor Crispi declared that once the cardinals and the pope went out of Italy, the government would occupy the Vatican.

A MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

The Only Witnesses Mutually Accuse Each Other.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., Oct. 25.—Louis Watkins, Joe Price and Sam Boyd were indicted for gambling yesterday morning together. A pistol shot was heard and Watkins was found dead soon after with a wound in his head. Price and Boyd said he committed suicide, but the coroner's inquest shows enough evidence against them to cause warrants to be issued for their arrest. They were apprehended and each accused the other.

VICTORIOUS CUBANS.

Gen. Maceo Invades the Province of Matanzas and Defeats a Large Spanish Force, Which Voluntarily Marches Into a Trap, from Which They Escaped Four Hours Later, Leaving 800 Men Dead on the Field.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The Times prints the following dispatch from Key West:

News received here to-day states that Gen. Maceo has by forced marches reached the province of Matanzas, and that last Monday, with 3,000 Cubans, he engaged a cavalry force of 2,800 Spaniards in the San Juan valley.

Early in the morning the insurgent outposts brought news of the approach of the Spanish cavalry. Gen. Maceo at once placed his army in position to receive the enemy. A hollow square was formed and a force of 1,000 men placed in ambush. The Spanish forces, unaware of the presence of the enemy, marched into the trap of death, and were only apprised of their perilous position when the insurgents opened fire upon them.

The Spaniards made a brave fight, but, owing to the thickness of the forest and the boggy condition of the valley, were greatly handicapped. After a struggle of four hours the Spanish troops were forced to retreat, leaving 800 men dead on the field.

The insurgents secured all the arms and ammunition of the Spaniards. This battle is the most important fight since the breaking out of the revolution. The Cuban colony here is wild with joy.

Private advices confirm the report of the landing of an expedition in Cuba under the leadership of Col. Carrillo. The expedition was landed at Boca del Toro, October 21, and consisted of forty-eight men, seventeen pieces of artillery and two Gatling guns. This is a part of the expedition which was recently seized at Wilmington.

IMPORTANT IF TRUE,

But Not at All Likely to be Strictly Authentic.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Senator Dupuy yesterday received the following cablegram from Sancti Spiritus:

"Marshall Martinez Campos has just arrived after a magnificent march at the head of a small column from Ciego de Avila, through the center and stronghold of the insurgents district to Sancti Spiritus."

"Being unable to cross the river Zaza, which was overflowed, he was obliged to camp for two days, sleeping on the ground like a common soldier."

"The rebels fired at the column in the mountains, but took to flight at the first shot of the troops."

"The fact of the commander-in-chief being able to go with a small column through this district has given great hopes of the outcome of the military operations."

"Everything is ready for the advance as soon as the weather is completely settled."

Sancti Spiritus is about 180 miles from Havana. Senator Dupuy de Lome attaches great importance to this news as indicating inactivity on the part of the rebels totally at variance with the reports emanating from American sources.

ENGLAND ALARMED.

War With Russia Would be Less Disastrous Than to Allow Her to Get a Firm Grip on China.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The Pall Mall Gazette prints a long article commenting upon the dispatch published in the Times from its Hong Kong correspondent, stating that a treaty was recently concluded between Russia and China, by the terms of which Russia obtains the right of anchorage for her fleet at Port Arthur, the right to construct and operate railways and other advantages of great commercial value. The Gazette assumes that this practically means that Russia has annexed China, if the conclusion of the treaty is a fact. Japan, the paper says, will certainly refuse to leave Port Arthur, and England will oppose it to the death. The treaty also means the presence of Russian warships off Vancouver and Sydney, and England must act vigorously and immediately, both by means of diplomacy and by getting her fleets ready for sea.

The Globe, in an article on the same subject, says: "Neither England, the United States, Japan or Germany will sanction a partition of China which would virtually render the Pacific ocean a Franco-Russian lake and seal the markets China against their commerce."

The St. James Gazette says: "It is obvious that if Russia has squeezed China into such an agreement we must intervene. War with Russia, with all its risks and possibilities, would be less disastrous than to allow her without striking a blow to get such a grip on China."

REAR ENDED.

Fatal Collision on the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 27.—A collision occurred yesterday morning on the Baltimore & Potomac railroad, at Bowie station, midway between Baltimore and Washington.

Engine 113 moving north from Washington with a stock train backed in on the "Y" at Bowie to allow an express train to pass, when a work train on the "Pope's Creek" line ran into the rear of the train. F. A. Ellis, a driver of Fort Springs, was instantly killed.

FOURTEEN CARS BURNED

After Going Through a Trestle on the Florida Central & Peninsular Railroad.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 27.—Fourteen cars of a south-bound local freight train on the Florida Central & Peninsular railroad went through a burning trestle between Savannah junction and the Savannah river at midnight Thursday night, and were burned with the trestle.

The train consisted of twenty-five cars. The engine and part of the train ran out on the trestle before it was seen it was on fire. No one was killed.

HARRISON AND PROTECTION.

How the Ex-President Stood When the High Tariff Law Was Passed.

The friends of Benjamin Harrison, who, with doubtful tact, but with very clear comprehension of public sentiment, are striving to clear him of any responsibility for the McKinley law, are doubtless forgetting the ringing endorsement of that measure sent by him as president to the Fifty-first congress at the opening of its second session in December, 1890.

The occasion was scarcely one for eulogy of McKinleyism. Proud of their achievement in reforming the tariff by increasing its burdens, the republicans in that house of representatives had gone cheerfully before the people a month before seeking approval and reelection. The legislative triumphs of their career had been the enactment of the Sherman silver law and the McKinley tariff act. The vice of the former had not at that time been discovered and it did not form an issue in the campaign. The merit of the McKinley method of promoting prosperity by increasing the burdens of taxation and of facilitating commercial intercourse with foreign nations by refusing to purchase the goods was the question before the electorate. Democrats confidently accepted the issue republicans had raised.

The outcome of the general elections of November, 1890, is well remembered—obviously very fresh in the minds of those politicians who are now striving to clear Harrison of responsibility for it. Of the one hundred and seventy republican congressmen who gathered to listen to the reading of the president's message eighty-two had met defeat as a reward for their activity in increasing taxation at the expense of the people. The tariffed millions, out of whom two years earlier Senator Quay had fried the fat for the benefit of the republican party. The people paid for the fat in increased taxation and vented their indignation upon republican candidates at the polls. A republican majority in the house would have converted into a democratic majority of one hundred and forty-eight. When Reed, the czar, mounted the speaker's rostrum to call the house to order he gazed down upon a sea of faces destined at the end of that short session to disappear from congressional life.

Into this life of gloom President Harrison sent a trumpet blast of praise for the very measure which had caused the republican downfall. Under it, he declared, "we shall secure a larger and more profitable participation in foreign trade than we have ever enjoyed and we shall recover a proportionate part of the cost of the war."

"How far these optimistic prophecies failed of realization is a matter of recent history. Continuing his eulogy of the law, which he would now disavow, the president declared it worthy 'the support of those who believed that American legislation should conserve and defend the interests of the people of American workmen,' and insisted that there was 'neither wisdom nor justice in the suggestion that the subject of tariff revision shall be again opened before this law has had a fair trial.'"

Clearly if President Harrison was indifferent to the progress of the tariff bill through congress, and only vaguely acquainted with its nature, how could he have assumed responsibility equal to that of both houses of congress by signing it, he was ready enough in December, 1890, to defend it with all the warmth of which his nature is capable.

Indeed, his zeal in his behalf went beyond mere defense. He looked out upon a great nation in his hand and he had put the law and its makers. He knew, as every American must know, that in this democracy the people are the source of the law-making power and their verdict is final and conclusive. But, in effect, President Harrison said to the republicans: "I have signed the law, and I have made it law. I have assumed responsibility equal to that of both houses of congress by signing it, he was ready enough in December, 1890, to defend it with all the warmth of which his nature is capable."

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DEALING IN FUTURES.

Republicans Foreboding Trouble in Ohio This Fall.

Republican organs throughout the country that have some political shrewdness and foresight are already apprehending for what they anticipate in Ohio this fall. They have seen the handwriting on the wall and they are preparing to let themselves down as lightly as possible when the predicted calamity comes. It is their mature conclusion that there will be a disproportionately large falling off in the republican majority in McKinley's own state. The concession reflects credit upon their judgment, but is made with a view to meeting the inevitable with some grace and equanimity when it is encountered. It goes for the saying that they carefully avoid the truth in dealing with this matter and adopt a theory least shocking to their own sensibilities.

The claim made by these men discounting political futures is that the fight in Ohio is between Foraker and anti-Foraker elements. Adopting this proposition without offering the slightest evidence of its correctness, the assertion is made that Foraker is not so strong a vote-getter as McKinley, that the fire-eater does not deserve the conspicuous place he is given in the struggle and that the republican campaign managers are making a costly mistake in permitting him to occupy it. On his shoulders is placed responsibility for the deluge that is confidently looked for. This is a cold and impudent procedure. In every campaign speech Foraker and all his helpers insist that the relations between himself and Gov. McKinley are of the most cordial character. So far as their utterances and their actions indicate they are working in unison and accord. Bushnell wants to be governor, McKinley wants to be president and Foraker wants to be United States senator. For them to pull apart would be to deliberately weaken the chances of each member of the trio.

The anti-Foraker faction has always been the McKinley following and for the little Napoleon to weaken his party in his own state would be a blunder of which even he is incapable. The truth is the masses are recovering from the release which gave the republicans the benefit of their last tidal wave. Results of democratic administration have vindicated the principles that have guided it. The people have warmed to a national policy that issues to their benefit and shuts out the greedy power which was directing legislation for the further continuation of wealth. They cannot resist the logic of better times, more work, higher wages, greater business activity and general prosperity that reaches to every nook and corner of the land. There will be a tremendous falling off in the republican majority of Ohio because of improved conditions have been making democracy, because republicans are seeing the light, and because they have in ex-Gov. Campbell such a man of the people as they delight to honor.—Detroit Free Press.

STILL ON THE INCREASE.

Exports and Manufactures Growing Under the Wilson Tariff.

At the risk of infringing on their patience we must again ask: What have our high tariff friends to say now of the effect of the Wilson bill on the manufacturing business of this country? Are they still of the opinion that American mills and factories will not be able to meet European competition in their home territory? The new law has been in force about a year, and what is the result? The cotton mills of New England and the south are all running. The weekly output of our iron and steel works has been making a record. Select it was at any period under the McKinley bill. The flourmills of the country are busier now than they ever were before. Our wood-working establishments are behind in their work and steel manufacturers have orders enough ahead to keep them busy for months. The same is true of our woolen mills, tobacco factories and manufacturing establishments generally.

Trade has been stimulated and manufacturers are exceptionally busy in consequence. They have been able to meet European competition, not only in the United States, but in other countries as well, and even in Europe. Our exports of manufactures have been increasing steadily for several months. The only exception was in June. They were smaller than month than in May, but larger than in any other month of the year. They were larger, too, than in June, 1894. From a little over \$12,000,000 in February—about the same as in the corresponding month of last year—they have increased steadily month by month, not counting May, when our foreign trade was so exceptionally heavy that it increased in the succeeding month could not be looked for.

The official report for August shows a gain that month of about \$2,800,000 over the sales of our surplus manufacturers in the corresponding month of last year. As stated in that dispatch, our exports for the year to September 1 amounted to \$129,440,894, as compared with \$118,050,145 in the first eight months of 1894. If the same percentage of increase is kept up to the end of the year, the total for 1895 will foot up nearly \$195,000,000, or \$100,000,000 more than our exports of manufactures in the best fiscal year of the McKinley period.

Our manufacturers certainly have no reason to complain of the results of democratic legislation on the tariff. They have been benefited and so have their customers and the country in general.—St. Louis Republic.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The McKinley machine has not invited Reed, Harrison or Allison to make speeches in Ohio. Yet the Ohio republicans need help.—Chicago Chronicle.

Mr. Harrison's own city having gone pell-mell for the democrats, another interview from Col. John C. New is now about due.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

There is manifest reason to believe that Indiana is not in favor of a third nomination for McKinley as president, even when it means only a second term.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.).

The McKinleyites have finally stated the case as they understand it. They will demand in the republican platform of 1896 a general revision of the tariff, but no increase, except that the duty on wool shall be restored. They will insist on the campaign on a platform of higher prices for clothing, carpets and hats and caps. A platform and candidate running on the same of higher prices for necessities of life will not get far in the campaign.—Chicago Chronicle.

Democrats are coming out of the woods in droves with the advent of good times. There was a change of seven thousand votes in the democratic direction in two years in Indianapolis.—St. Paul Globe.

HORSE FLESH AS HUMAN FOOD.

It Is a Fact in Chicago and Eastern Kentucky in Europe.

Now that the consumption of horse flesh as food is an accomplished fact in Chicago it is not uninteresting to inquire into the methods of its introduction as a substitute for beef and other meats in Paris, where it is more generally used than elsewhere.

It is well known to visitors in the gay capital that broken-down steeds are openly sold at the horse market on the Boulevard d'Italie and slaughtered at the shambles near by.

The animals are uniformly in good condition, fat and sleek, and are mainly horses that have been disabled in feet and legs and are always examined and passed by the health inspector before a permit for slaughter is given.

When killed these carcasses are exposed for sale covered with an immaculate white cloth, to be purchased for certain eating-houses termed "Restaurants Hippophagi," wherein various toothsome dishes are prepared and consumed without any concealment being made as to the nature of the meat served. The patrons of these restaurants contend, however, that the horse's near relative, the donkey, makes a most tender and far less stringy steak than the flanks of the former animal.

A cordon-bleu annually regales the habits of the Grand hotel with a "hippophagi dinner," somewhat after the manner of the game dinners made famous by John D. Drake at our own Grand Pacific hotel.

At this yearly feast the gourmet may order his donkey or pony flesh prepared in "bit-tek," fricassee, boiled, broiled or a-la-mode, as appetite dictates, certain of having his taste catered to in the best style of French culinary art. But the sentimentalists, who would fain partake of this feast must refrain from visiting the shambles near Boulevard d'Italie, else his sensibilities will receive the rudest of shocks, for the butchery of the horse is truly the most pitiable of spectacles.

The poor superannuated or wounded steed led forth to meet his death seems to realize impending doom. He trembles in every limb, utters cries of fright that sound almost human as he turns his head looking from right to left appealing for liberty, in marked contrast to the stolid bovine, who is driven to his fate with a stolid unconcern that seems to brand him as fulfilling the purpose for which nature intended him.—Chicago Tribune.

POOR BOBOLINK.

Barbarous Treatment of a Song Bird by the Scrapple Eaters.

Philadelphia is the only city in the world where the reed bird can be found in a state of overrunning obesity, and the only place where it can be seen in a state of perfect health. In New York the French cooks conceal its delicate toothsome richness in dressing. There they know as little about reed birds as they do about terrapin, scrapple and pepper-pot. Recently there was given in this city a